Figure 1

Step 1
Choose Model Scroll
↓

Step 2
Determine Size
↓

Step 3
Scan
↓

Step 4
Enlarge or Reduce
↓

Step 5
Edit Scanned Image
↓

Step 6
Create Grid Lines
↓

Step 7
Create Die
↓

Step 8
Imprint Test Copy
↓

Step 9
Print Transparency and
Overlay on Test Copy
↓

Step 10
Cut and position
Transparency (if non-
alignment)
↓

Step 11
Create and Edit Intact
Transparency
↓

Step 12
Create Silk Screen
↓

Step 13
Prepare Panel
↓

Step 14
Affix Adhesive
↓

Step 15
Adhere Parchment
↓

Step 16
First Register and Etch
↓

Step 17
Second Register and Etch
↓

Step 18
Move to First Screen of Text
↓

Step 19
Print with UV or Heat
Sensitive Ink
↓

Step 20
Illuminate
↓

Repeat Steps 18-20
↓

Step 21
Remove Parchment
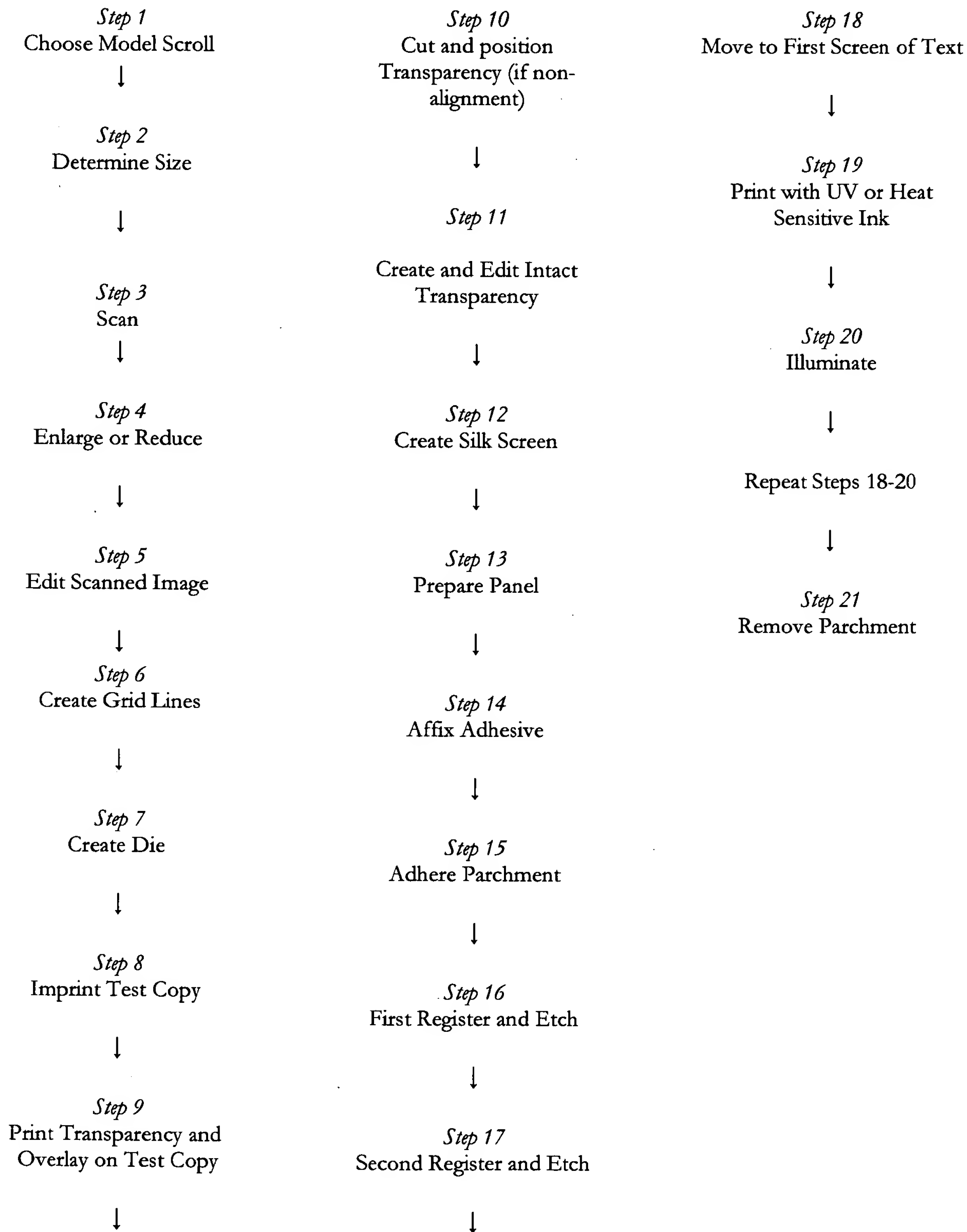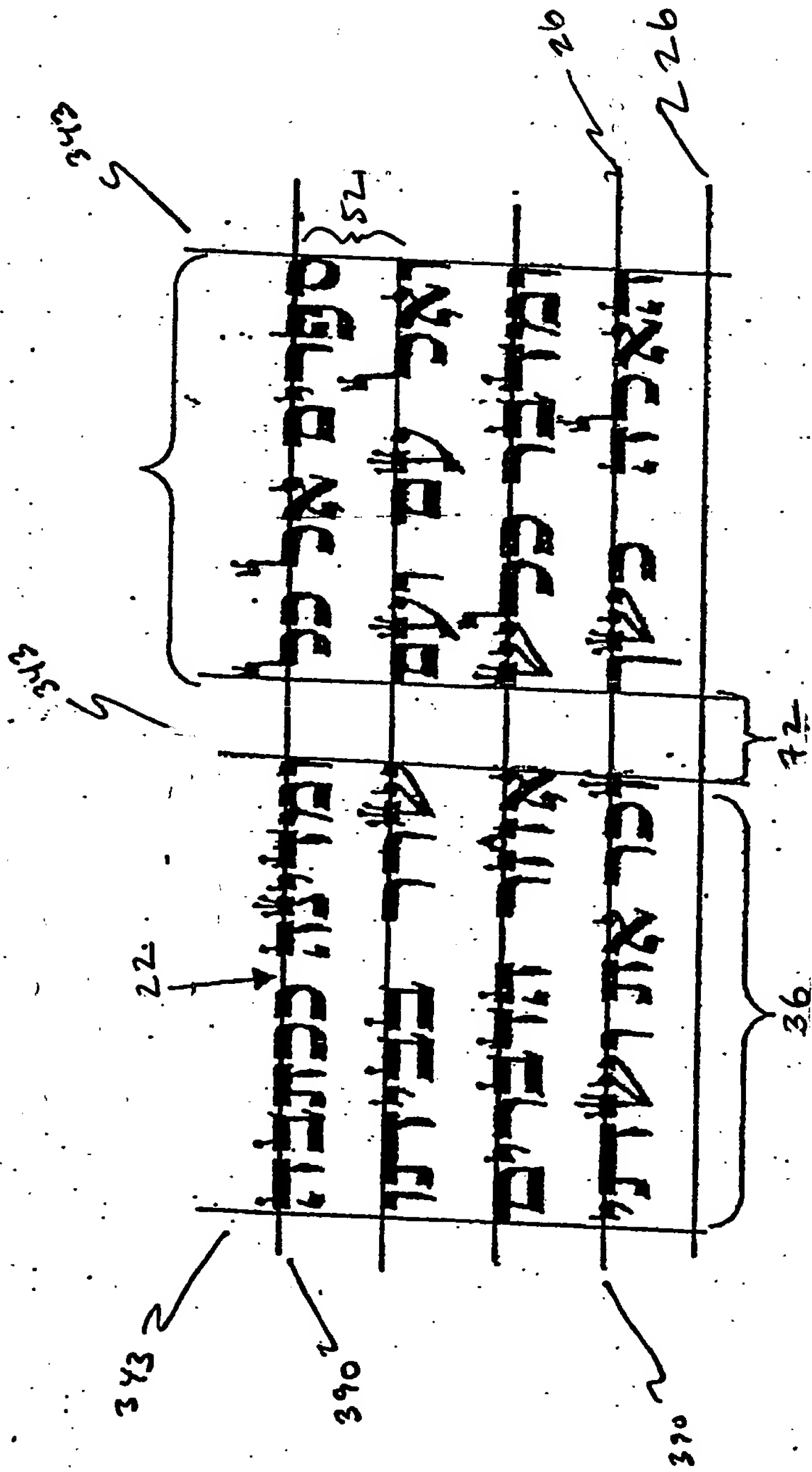
Figure 2 — Prior Art

Legend for Figure 1:

Step 1:   Choose Original Scroll to Serve as Model Text

Step 2:   Determine Desired Final Copy Size

Step 3:   Scan Original Scroll Using High Quality Scanner to Produce Draft Scanned Image

Step 4:   Enlarge or Reduce Scanned Image, if Necessary, to Match Desired Final Copy Size

Step 5:   Edit Scanned Image to Eliminate Imperfections and Prevent Formation of Defects
During Printing Process to create final version of scanned image.

Step 6:   Create a series of grid lines (*Sirtut*) on the computer

Step 7:   Create a physical die corresponding to the computerized grid lines

Step 8:   Imprint a test copy of material (e.g. paper) with *Sirtut*.

Step 9:   Print out final version of scanned image onto a transparency, and overlay that
transparency onto test copy of paper to determine if transparency lines of text and
test paper *Sirtut* align.

Step 10:   If non-alignment is present, transparency cut into strips of text, and strips of text are
carefully pasted onto a new transparency such that each line of text hangs off of a
grid line.

Step 11:   This pasted transparency is used to make a new intact transparency, and the intact
transparency is directly edited thereon to eliminate any potential problems.

Step 12:   Using the third transparency, a silk screen is created which will be an exact replica of
the desired final scroll text.

Step 13:   A Plexiglass panel is prepared to match the parchment size.

Step 14:   A double-sided adhesive tape is adhered to the Plexiglass panel.

Legend for Figure 2:

Reference Numeral 18:   Column No. 1

Reference Numeral 22:   Letters hanging on scored line

Reference Numeral 26:   *Sirtut* (grid lines)

Reference Numeral 36:   Column No. 2

Reference Numeral 52:   Space between lines

Reference Numeral 72:   Space between columns

Step 15: Suitable parchment is adhered to the adhesive covered Plexiglass, taking care to smooth out all deformations or bubbles.

Step 16: The Plexiglass is registered on an etching press table at a first station and etched with a first die to etch horizontal lines thereon.

Step 17: The Plexiglass is registered on an etching press table at a second station and etched with a second die to etch vertical lines thereon.

Step 18: The parchment (with all *Sirtut* thereon) is moved to a third station which has a first screen of the text to be printed.

Step 19: At that station, the parchment is printed with UV or heat sensitive ink by pressing or forcing ink, by hand, through the pores of the screen.

Step 20: The parchment is illuminated with UV light or heat lamp to cure (i.e. harden) the ink thereon.

(The process of Steps 18-20 are repeated at a second station having a second screen for printing the names of G-d onto the scroll parchment)

Step 21: The parchment is removed from the adhesive-covered Plexiglass to provide a completed parchment.